



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Death rate in Berlin.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended September 19 was lower than it has been in any week during the past two months. It amounted, calculated on the year, to 14.9 per thousand of the population, this being, however, higher than the rate for the corresponding week of last year, in which it only amounted to 13.7. Of the large German cities, during this week the following showed more favorable figures than Berlin, namely: Altona, Barmen, Charlottenburg (with 13.3 per thousand), and Schöneberg (with 5.1 per thousand). The death rate of the following cities was considerably higher than that of Berlin, viz: Hanover, Hamburg, Bremen, Düsseldorf, Cologne, Frankfurt-am-Main, Leipzig, Dresden, Breslau, Königsberg, Munich, Karlsruhe, as well as London, Paris, and Vienna. The decrease in the number of deaths was distributed equally among the children in the first year of life and the higher age classes. The infant death rate amounted to 5.5 per year and mille, being thereby considerably lower than the rate of Munich, Nuremberg, Leipzig, and Breslau. There was an abatement noticeable regarding acute diseases of the respiratory organs and acute diseases of the intestines, the former causing 38, the latter 108 deaths. Thirty-three children succumbed to cholera. There were registered 76 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, an increase as compared with the preceding week. Fifty-one persons died of cancer. There were also recorded 2 deaths from measles, 7 deaths from scarlet fever, 7 deaths from diphtheria, and 10 deaths by violence.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended October 5, 1903: Present officially estimated population, about 3,500; prevailing diseases, malarial; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Name of vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Sept. 29	Hispania	21			
29	Breakwater	35	1		2

The steamship *Breakwater* cleared from Puerto Barrios.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Report of outgoing quarantine transactions at Honolulu and Hilo.

Chief Quarantine Officer Cofer reports as follows:

Outgoing quarantine transactions at Honolulu for the week ended October 3, 1903, were as follows:

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued	7
Vessels disinfected	8
Cabin passengers inspected	13

Steerage passengers inspected	0
Crew inspected	108
Pieces of steerage passengers' baggage disinfected and passed	0
Pieces of crew's baggage disinfected and passed	136
Hides and skins disinfected	90
Pieces of freight disinfected	0

Outgoing quarantine work performed by Acting Asst. Surg. John J. Grace, at Hilo, Hawaii, for the week ended September 26, 1903:

Sailing vessels disinfected, then inspected and passed	1
Cabin passengers inspected and passed	2
Crew inspected and passed	14
Pieces of crew's baggage disinfected	12

HONDURAS.

Report from Ceiba, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports October 11, as follows: Week ended October 10, 1903. Present officially estimated population, about 4,000. Number of deaths during the week, 1; prevailing disease, malaria; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Name of vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Oct. 5	Managua	16	0	0	0
8	Carib II	7	0	0	0
8	America	19	0	0	0
9	Bequia	22	1	0	0
10	Columbia	20	0	3	0
10	Condor	16	0	0	0

Report from Puerto Cortes—Fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carter reports as follows: Week ended October 6, 1903. Present officially estimated population, 2,125. Number of deaths during the week, 1 (concussion of brain). Prevailing diseases, malarial fever of mild form and intestinal diseases; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Name of vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Oct. 1	Breakwater	34	22	2	33
2	Bratten	15	0	0	0